



July 2013

In Their Footsteps, In Their Words: Special Section, 1964-2013

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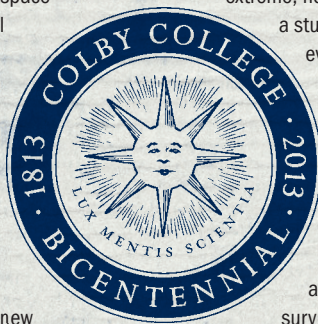
IN THEIR FOOTSTEPS IN THEIR WORDS

AT Colby in 1965 women students were required to sign out with the head resident of their dormitory prior to visits “to their own homes, to the home of another Colby woman student, to a woman’s college, or to the infirmary.” Special permission was also required if the woman student expected to return to campus after the midnight curfew.

Five years later, students were demonstrating against the war in Vietnam, boycotting classes, and occupying Lorimer Chapel. On Mayflower Hill and on other college campuses across the nation, the Sixties came in like a lamb and went out like a rebellious lion.

Perhaps at no other time in the College’s history did such a tidal wave of social change sweep over the country and the campus. In the space of a year or two, parietal hours were replaced by coed dorms. Students demanded—and won—a voice in deciding college policies on curriculum and minority recruiting. Members of the old guard defended their world order as the new world order swirled about them.

Wrote Colby professor, dean, and historian Ernest C. Marriner, Class



of 1913, in the tumultuous spring of 1969: “For some time I have foreseen an ultimate showdown, because of the extreme, non-conciliatory views of a student minority, who were even out of tune with the more moderate, but sometimes equally vociferous Student Government.”

For some it may have seemed that Colby was under siege and could not possibly survive. But that decade merely launched the College on yet another upward trajectory. Over the next 40 years, Colby’s reputation as a

top liberal arts college would spread nationally and globally. Careful financial management saw the College’s endowment increase steadily. Campus facilities expanded, as did the vision of Colby students, who embraced the opportunities afforded by their education.

In the end, the core mission of the College remained: to teach students to communicate effectively, think critically, and use their imaginations. “These basic capacities,” said President William D. Adams in 2010, “are among the most enduring and fundamental goals of a liberal arts education.”

Then and now. You’ve walked in their footsteps. Now read their words.

Colby students march from campus to downtown Waterville Oct. 15, 1968, to take part in a demonstration protesting the Vietnam War.

MARCH 8, 1968

Colby women “win once in a while”

I’ve heard many adjectives used to describe the Colby female; pretty, ugly, frigid, brainy, phony, sophisticated, hick, etc., are all often heard, and all are at least partially applicable. But “athletic” and “girl” are seldom heard in the same breath around here.

Colby has five or six teams which are almost unknown, outside of their members, even though they win once in a while. Skiing, tennis, field hockey, basketball, badminton, and fencing are the sports participated in by the largely invisible teams of the Women’s Athletic Association.

These organizations are a fairly recent outgrowth of the women’s compulsory Physical Education program. They were organized with the



Badminton at Colby, one of a half-dozen sports for women.

idea of giving the more physically adept girls a chance to compete against others of comparable skill, thus allowing them to continue to progress.

—*The Colby Echo*

OCT. 31, 1969

A Graduate School with Real Teeth

Set your sights on this: The computer industry is only fifteen years old and already there is 15 billion dollars worth of computer equipment in use.

By 1975, that will double, producing substantial new computer benefits for business and the community. And creating more jobs than 500,000 new computer-related jobs.

Honeywell can prepare you for this bright future. You’ll be able to apply computer technology to

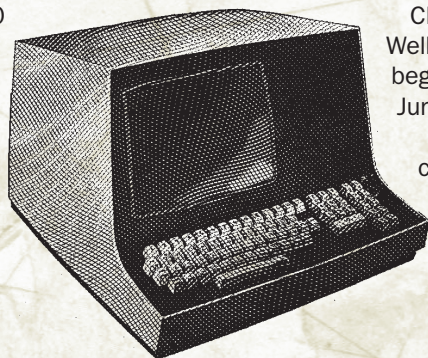
your chosen field. Or you can make a promising career as a computer specialist.

We have the only program that’s exclusively for college graduates. And because we make computer equipment, we’re particularly well-qualified to teach you what computers are all about.

Classes are held in Wellesley, Massachusetts, beginning every January, June and September.

This could be your big chance. Pounce on it. Send the coupon.

— *Advertisement, The Colby Echo*



APRIL 1968

Strider: We must eradicate injustices King exposed

President Robert E. L. Strider, speaking at a Waterville memorial service following the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

May I propose here that the finest tribute our community of Waterville could pay to Dr. King’s memory would be a resolve, as a municipality and as a community of rational and civilized human beings, to do all in our power henceforth to eradicate the injustices that Dr. King and others have worked so unrelentingly, spoken so eloquently, and paid so tragically to try to eliminate.

We do not have a “race problem” in Waterville of the sort that exists in the south and the ghettos of the north. But we do have injustice and poverty and inequality of opportunity. And since we are all Americans together, the problems of the south and of the ghettos are our problems. No man is an island, and each of us is diminished by Dr. King’s death and the manner of it.

As observed on that earlier devastating weekend, “every tragedy leaves us with a sense of forlornness at first, a shattering reminder of the frailty of the human condition. But (as the Greek tragedians know) a tragic experience also reminds us that, when the numbness has abated, life must go on.” We cannot bring back Dr. King or what has died with him. But we can try to bring meaning out of unmeaning, order out of our chaos. We can dedicate ourselves to achieving what he tried to achieve. May we each do our part, individually and together, to give reality to Dr. King’s dream.



March To Memorial Service

Colby College students near the end of a long march from Mayflower Hill to the Waterville Opera House where they attended a memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King.

The service, sponsored by the Waterville Clergymen’s Association and the Waterville City Government, was attended by about 450 persons. (Sentinel Photo by Maxwell)

OCT. 11, 1968



LAX Women Romp

Picture twenty-six girls running, screaming, and pounding each other with long sticks. A return of the Beatle era? A female version of *The Lord of the Flies*? No. Would you believe girls' lacrosse?

Every Monday and Wednesday afternoon Miss Barry's lacrosse class meets on the athletic field behind Runnalls Union. The class begins with the girls practicing the skills of the sport such as cradling, throwing, and catching the ball with the crosse. The most important skill that they learn is to scoop the ball off the ground with the crosse. This is used continuously during the game since the ball is rarely caught by the girls. After this warm-up session the "game" begins. Most of the time mass confusion reigns, and nobody seems to know what team they are on. Once the field positions have been clarified a general free-for-all results with all the girls clustered around the ball and trying to kill one another.

—*The Colby Echo*

JAN. 8, 1969

FROM: Admissions Committee
DATE: January 8, 1969
TO: The Faculty, President and Trustees of Colby College

SUBJECT: A program at Colby College for disadvantaged black students.

As an educational institution, Colby has an obligation to help find solutions to a national problem, part of which is certainly a lack of educational opportunity for black Americans. The best hope of solution is for institutions of higher education to "take the bull by the horns" and bring black students into the stream of education, even though this may mean changes in the way we have become accustomed to doing things.

Whether the future trend is toward a racially

integrated society or toward separation, there will not and cannot be a full disengagement. In this circumstance there is a need to develop and maintain contacts that foster mutual understanding and facilitate agreement on common approaches to common goals.



Janis Joplin in Waterville was an experience

Janis Joplin burst on the scene at the Waterville Armory last Friday night during the performance of the Love Equation. Dancing, arms waving, and hair flying, she worked her way through the crowd to the



FEB. 21, 1969

stage door, followed by spurts of applause as the audience realized who she was.

... Janis' later performance was physical and sensational. Her delivery was sensuous, if not downright sexy. Janis was seductive, running her finger up and down the mike; cooing into it or shrieking into it. She was an experience to see and believe. Her clenched fists and contorted face changed into happy hand clapping and a Cheshire grin, and then into waving arms and a swaying head. The audience loved it.

—April Nelson '72

Blacks Walk Out on So. African Speaker

On Thursday, October 30, 1969, another Guy Gannett lecture was delivered by Mrs. Catherine Taylor. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the United Party, and one of two female members of the Parliament of South Africa.

After a brief introduction Mrs. Taylor was called on to speak. Before she had a chance to speak, a large group of black students, who had all been seated in the front row, lined up across the front of the auditorium.

A spokesman for the group, Rodney Braithwaite, gave a brief speech in which he stated that South Africa is an infamous dictatorial state which has stripped blacks of their rights as human beings. He said that the policy of apartheid is progressively de-humanizing 80% of the population, and

OCT. 30, 1969

that black life in South Africa is virtually a life in Hell. He stressed the point that their action was not against Mrs. Taylor's party which would give only limited representation to the blacks.

The blacks then left the meeting as a symbol of their disgust at the racist policies of South Africa, saying that this action and this lecture should be a cause for each of us to search his own conscience. The blacks were followed out of the auditorium by a substantial group of sympathetic white students.

—*The Colby Echo*

APRIL 15, 1969

COLLEGE HISTORIAN
ERNEST C. MARRINER, L.H.D.

17 Winter St.
April 15, 1969

Dear [Dean Jonas Rosenthal]:

Thanks for sending me a copy of your letter to students concerning control of the chapel and other physical facilities.

For some time I have foreseen an ultimate showdown, because of the extreme, non-conciliatory views of a student minority, who were even out of tune with the more moderate, but sometimes equally vociferous Student Government. I have supported the administration's patience and willingness to carry on reasoned discussion. I firmly support the policy of giving students a voice in the working out of changing policies.

However, in a letter to President Strider, I pointed out the legal, as well as historic basis of the existence of Colby College. I have urged that the college make a simple statement, "Attendance at Colby is a privilege, not a right," and base all actions on that foundation.

PORTLAND PRESS HERALD: NOV. 14, 1969

I did not participate in the Vietnam Moratorium activities on October 15.

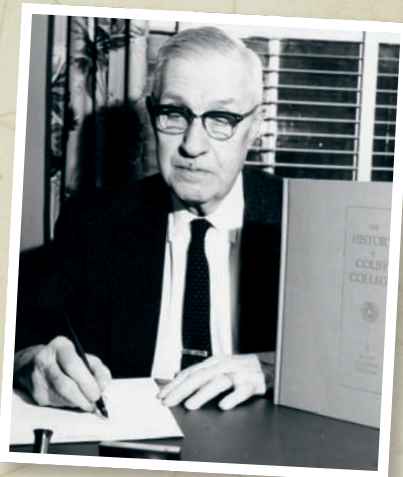
I recognize that many Americans participated in the Moratorium activities in October not because of who sponsored them, but out of a sincere desire to express to the President their concern for the extent and nature of American involvement. This is their right.

But now we are faced with a march on Washington for two days in November, another longer moratorium activity in December, and so on, until the disengagement which the sponsors of the Moratorium say is their goal has been achieved. ...

Whatever our views on the substantive nature of the Vietnam problem, it is time that

all those in positions of political and social leadership now make clear to the sponsors of the Moratorium that a desire for peace does not justify a movement to destroy the processes of government, which have served us well, and that it cannot be the justification for a movement aimed at weakening seriously the power of the presidency, an institution which has, at so many points in our history, been the source of creative innovation and a symbol of the ties that bind us.

Albert A. Mavrinac
Professor of Government
Colby College



MARCH 13, 1970

BLACKS OUT OF THE CHAPEL

The seventeen black students occupying Lorimer Chapel were each served, at 8:30 P.M. Monday night with a restraining order giving them two hours to vacate the chapel. The order had been issued to the administration at about 6:15 P.M. that same night. Within an hour after the serving of the restraining orders, the seventeen blacks left the chapel. It should be noted that the administration was refused a number of times stronger versions of the restraining order including a clause that would have effectively prohibited the Student Organization for Black Unity from meeting as a body on college property.

At a meeting held at 10:00 P.M. that night it was explained by the members of the white coalition group to about 150 white students that the blacks had decided not to martyr themselves. Had they remained in the chapel they would have been liable to arrest. Such



Students occupy Lorimer Chapel, demanding more black students and faculty.

action, they felt, would have moved the attention of the public from the substance of the five demands to the less meaningful but more

inflammatory occurrence of seventeen blacks being arrested at Colby. Such a shift in emphasis was not thought to be in any way helpful toward achieving the goals of the original five demands.

Student Government has sent a letter to President Strider expressing that it "deplores" the legal actions taken by the administration and that it feels that the actions on campus exhibited no dangers of damage to the college or of injury to students as the complaint filed by the administration stated, until after the students learned that the administration had undertaken legal action.

In ECHO interviews, each Charles Terrell, Rodney Braithwaite, and Terrence Knight, expressed the view that "it's not over yet," in reference to the pursuit of their demands.

—*The Colby Echo*

A Call for Equality's Aftermath

To Alumni and Parents:

We have recently been through a difficult time at Colby, and I think it would clear the air and dispel a number of misapprehensions if we were to provide some sort of summary of the events and their implications. That will be the intent of this document.

On the evening of March 2 seventeen black students, all but five of the twenty-two black students presently enrolled, chose to occupy Lorimer Chapel, tying the doors behind them and denying access to officers of the college except those whom, along with certain students and other visitors, they chose to admit. This occupation came without warning...

...These recent events have been especially difficult for all of us because of our innate sympathy and deep concern for the cause of equality of opportunity in education. But there are certain ways to accomplish objectives and there

APRIL 2, 1970

are certain ways not to do so. On the advice of legal counsel I have announced publicly to our college community that henceforth trespass or denial of access to a building at the college will bring legal action as quickly as it can be arranged, irrespective of the motives of those who are engaged in the illegal action.

But there is a positive side, fortunately, to this episode. The task of the college is to press rapidly forward to achieve appropriate action. We have committees for these purposes. The commitment of the college to equal opportunity and to redress of the injustices to black society over centuries must be reaffirmed and, within the capacities of



Students demonstrate on campus in support of the occupation of Lorimer Chapel.

Colby as an institution, concretely expressed. We have a long heritage of equal opportunity. The present times are more dramatically expressive of the importance of that heritage than they have ever been. It is a challenge we must respond to, and I know we will.

—*Robert E. L. Strider, President*

FEB. 13, 1970

The Leonard Hall Six

Four Colby students pleaded guilty to using marijuana at Colby last month and were given the following sentence by the Faculty Appeals Board on January 22, 1970.

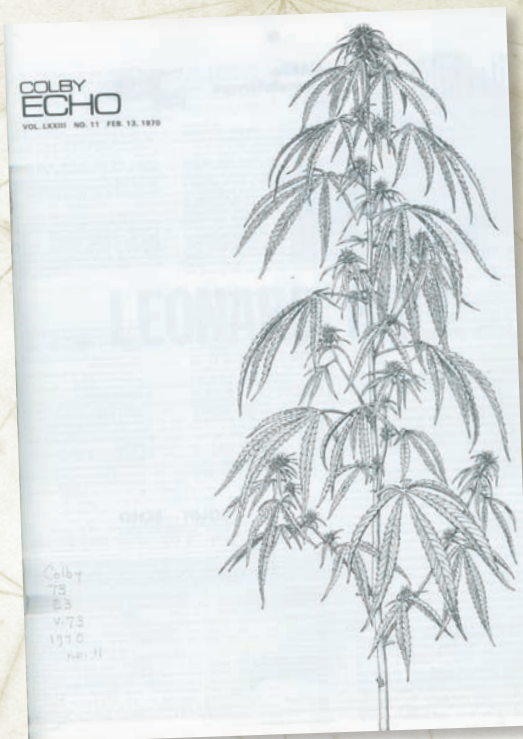
After examining, in a hearing on January 16, 1970, the cases of the four students as appealed by Dean Rosenthal, it is the judgment of the Faculty Appeals Board that:

The four students be placed on continuous judicial probation for the remainder of their undergraduate careers at Colby. "Continuous judicial probation" is taken to mean that: (a) a prominent entry will be made in the Dean of Students' file for each student, stating that he has violated Rule No. 2 (p. 43, 1969-1970 Student Handbook) specifically by being guilty of use/possession of marijuana

In addition, the four students should

not be permitted to register at Colby in the fall of 1970 unless each is able to demonstrate to the Dean of Students that: (a) he has during the summer of 1970 engaged in some approved full-time form of constructive community activity, or (b) he has undertaken a careful examination of significant portions of the scientific, legal, and public health literature dealing with the effects of taking such drugs as marijuana, the hallucinogens, and "hard" drugs. This careful examination is considered as being of the same magnitude as a special topics course, and evidence is to be given in the form of a significant, informed, and thoughtful paper analyzing the effects of usage of such drugs, or (c) he has successfully completed a comparable alternative project.

—*The Colby Echo*



Cover of the Colby Echo, Feb. 13, 1970

SPRING 1970

Some Observations from Visitors

MUHAMMED ALI (Cassius Clay), former heavyweight boxing champion, March 21: "Miss America is always a blonde white girl ... You folks don't know even know yet what people on other planets look like, but you've already decided that Miss Universe is going to be white."

The junior class sponsored Ali's visit.
—*Colby Alumnus*



Muhammad Ali spoke at Colby in 1970.

Editorial:

Almost two years ago the college made a commitment to establish some kind of viable Black Studies program on campus. The intervening two years have, for a number of reasons, seen only a small increase in the number of Black Studies courses given at Colby. Various constituencies could undoubtedly do a lot of fingerpointing, but actually the causes of the difficulty lie in the inertia of all parties involved.

Students and faculty, after giving the impetus to the program in the Spring of 1970, failed to follow up in the next year. The administration, which should have been a guiding and coordination force for resolving the complex questions of just where the Black Studies programs should fit into the curriculum, did virtually nothing of substance. The cycle is a familiar one; when the students and faculty



Students demand a black studies program at Colby in 1970.

stop pushing, the administration stops moving. And so on. ...

Black Studies is too important to undergo such a fate. If the liberal arts education at Colby is to be anywhere near a reflection of the "real world", then Black Studies is a necessary part of that education.

—*The Colby Echo*

Cotter to Frosh: Prepare for Life After 2000

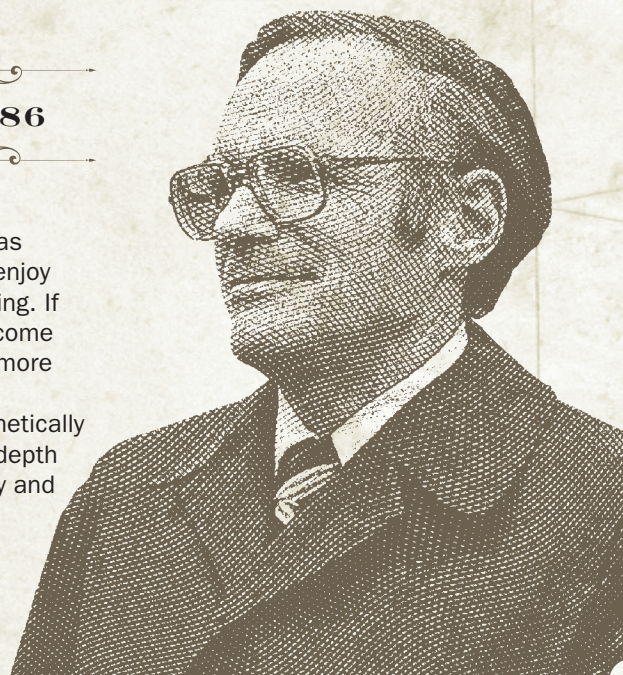
A liberal arts graduate should be prepared to adapt to the unforeseeable but inevitable changes which lie ahead. When your class graduates, there will be only twelve years remaining in this century and three quarters of your working lives will be spent after the year 2000. We do not pretend to know what kind of world you will then meet. But it will be your world, and it is Colby's special task to prepare you to confront and enjoy that world, whatever its form.

A liberal education should free each of you to find and fulfill your unique potential. In the process, we hope you will increase your ability: to think, write, and speak clearly and effectively; to distinguish fact from

SEPTEMBER 1986

opinion; to synthesize as well as to analyze; and to create and enjoy opportunities for lifelong learning. If we are successful, you will become more tolerant of diversity and more compassionate toward others; intellectually curious and aesthetically aware; broadly educated with depth in some area; useful to society and happy with yourselves.

President William R. Cotter's address to entering first-years



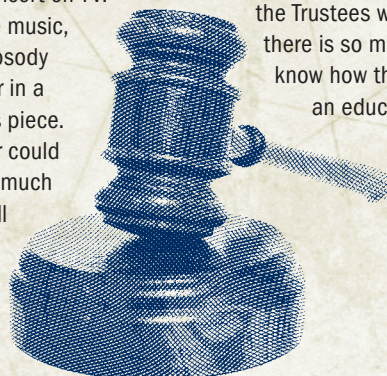
1981

Final Rhapsody for Ed Witham

Traditionally, memorial tributes combine a sense of loss with warm personal remembrance; death remains abstract; and the final months or weeks or days are not discussed. I mean to discuss them, briefly, because they testify to an old friend's quiet courage.

When it became obvious to [Professor Ed Witham] that his illness was terminal, he began to make rare but deliberate references to his condition. He did so utterly without self-pity. Euphemisms were forbidden; his few references were to "my cancer." He could, and did, joke about everything from insurance company paperwork to medical jargon. Just before he was hospitalized, he visited my wife and me to hear a special concert on TV. It was a good evening. Ed was feeling relatively well, and the music, both in performance and selection, pleased him, until "Rhapsody in Blue" was announced. In six years as a French horn player in a Navy band, he had too much of "band arrangements" of this piece. Dramatically—eyes raised in mock disbelief that a conductor could visit this upon him—he grinned and said: "You know, there's much to be said for being dead, and not to the least is that you will never, ever have to listen to 'Rhapsody in Blue' again."

—Letter to Colby Alumnus
from Professor Colin E. MacKay



MARCH 21, 1988

Should CIA Recruit at Colby?

Ms. Helen Moore
175 Temple St.
Farmington, MA 01701

Dear Ms. Moore:

Thank you so much for your good letter of March 10 which I will share with the faculty sponsors of the resolution, as well as with the Trustees.

The faculty and student resolutions present a classic case of cherished principles in conflict: freedom of choice and of association vs. the need to take a moral stand against the outrages of the CIA. The question on which the Trustees will have to vote in April is complicated precisely because there is so much moral force on each side of the argument. I do not know how the Trustees will vote, but I am certain we have organized an educational forum for the afternoon and evening of April 7 that will make certain that every argument on each side of the controversy has been well presented and carefully considered.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,
William R. Cotter

1984 | FRATERNITIES BANNED, ALUMNI REACT

... Times are changing, and for those who listen the hour has struck for Colby to rebuild again—this time within its own physical, psychological, and ideological structure.

I was fortunate enough to share, as an alumni trustee, in the “agony and ecstasy” of the abandonment of the “old Bricks” and the move to Mayflower Hill. I admit that the presently planned reformation also involves me in an emotional readjustment. But mature people and living institutions do “what has to be done.”

Mira L. Dolley '19 XO
Raymond, Maine

... It's unfortunate that in so many respects the fraternities—mine perhaps most egregiously so—did themselves in in a long, drawn-out, hari-kari passion play. But this fact notwithstanding, the commons idea will, I believe, stand on its own merits. I know, have worked with, and respect unquestioningly the honesty and sense of fair play of members of the administration. I have every confidence that they'll make the new system work.

Onward and Upward!

Anthony M. Maramarco '71 KDR
Simsbury, Conn.

The commission, I think, did what had to be done. Colby can certainly be a better College without fraternities. That is, if alumni, faculty, trustees, parents, and students determine to make it better. The commons idea could also become clouded and ingrown and destructive *without* caring, concern, and leadership. I believe the administration knows this.



A bonfire smolders on fraternity row as students burned furniture in protest of the College's decision to ban fraternities at Colby. Hundreds of alumni weighed in on the issue.

Colby has my support. ... I believe in making places in society where those in need of help, education, and support can “make it.” But we all need to hang tough on principle. That the administration and president Cotter did.

Malcolm Wilson '33 PDT
Oakland, Maine

It is quite unclear to me why the administration could not resolve its problems with the fraternities. Perhaps the commission and administration could have learned from the attitudes of camaraderie and brotherhood that fraternities foster, instead of resorting to the tactics more frequently found in dictatorships. Fraternities teach that you must work together to resolve individual differences rather than

merely purging the individual from the organization.

David Friedrich '78 DKE
Gray, Maine

No doubt my emotional responses to the abolition of fraternities will wane as time goes by, as indeed they were tempered by the compelling logic generally found throughout the *Report of the Trustee Commission on Campus life*. However, for some time to come, I will probably be nagged by the feeling, albeit irrational, that the decision has in some manner been a personal attack on those of us who were deeply involved in and committed to the system in days gone by.

George J. Markley '67 PLP
Fairfield, Conn.

OCT. 30, 1987



Colby alumni who died in the Vietnam War, from left: David T. Barnes '68, Leslie A. Dickenson Jr. '68, Robert C. Ransom Jr. '68.

How Were War Dead Forgotten?

William Cotter
President
Colby College
Waterville, Maine 04901

Dear President Cotter:

I write to note what appears to be a deeply troubling lapse in Colby's institutional memory. My letter concerns the help that Boston Globe columnist Mike Barnicle received in preparation for his commencement address to the Class of 1987 (*Colby Alumnus*, October, 1987, P. 14).

Barnicle may have gotten the correct answer to his question about the number of Colby graduates who were killed in the Vietnam War. But, it is disconcerting to see that no one at Colby knew enough to suggest that at least he rephrase his question to more accurately assess the war's impact on men who attended the college. It is even more disturbing to that his statement stood through an entire commencement address and publication four months later.

Three men from Colby—Les Dickinson, Dave Barnes, and Mike Ransom—died in the Vietnam War. None of them received a Colby degree so Barnicle's phrase is painfully accurate, if it's quoted correctly. Yet, within three months in early 1968, all three were gone. ...

Those casualties were hardly invisible. So why did a columnist who wanted to make a point about who gave their fair share in the late 1960s get to do it by alleging a marked lack of sacrifice by Colby students? A better question, though, is why was the connection these men had to Colby so easily overlooked?...

Robert M. Lloyd
Class of 1968
Vietnam Service (April 21, 1969–April 4, 1970)

MARCH 26, 1987 | ECHO

To the Editors:

A good deal has been written and said this year at Colby about students who are in the racial minority, and about the lack of diversity at our school. Why is it that when a member of a sexual minority wants their voice to be heard, some people become frightened and want to put a muzzle on it? It is little wonder that people who may not fit into the Colby "norm" don't want to come here. Intolerance in any form or degree has tremendous potential to spread.

Giving those in the sexual minority a voice at Colby is threatening only to those heterosexuals who are insecure in their own sexuality. The rest of us are able to allow each individual to express himself or herself and to be themselves, without making arrogant judgments about who is "normal" or "natural" and what their "fitness value" is.

—Priscilla Phinney '87

NOV. 9, 1989 | ECHO



Equality in Sports?

The Second in a Series on Women's Athletics at Colby

Women athletes are upset and frustrated. In a recent Echo poll of 20 women competitors, the female athletes said that while their program is growing, men still get most of the money, coverage and attention from the athletic department.

The complaints focused on three points contributing to their sub par feelings toward the department—the lack of coverage by local media and the Echo, men's teams receiving an unfair amount of the budget, and the failure to respond to evaluations athletes turn in at the end of the season.

"The quality of women's athletics is definitely improving," said one junior soccer player. "However, no matter how far they go in tournaments, the men's teams, football especially, will get the lead in the paper."

FEB. 15, 1990 | THE COLBY ECHO

Teach for America, New Nationwide Program

Teach for America is a new nationwide program recruiting college graduates to teach for two years in areas of the United States where there are teaching shortages. The teachers will be placed in cities like Los Angeles and New York, as well as in rural areas of states like New Mexico and Mississippi.

There are tough places to send new college graduates," said [organizer Tom] Sherry, "but the hope is that they will realize the problems in education in this country and that after the two years, when they go on to other jobs, they will fight for school reforms from their own angle, through business or law or whatever it may be."

The applicants may be from all majors and backgrounds. If accepted to the program, participants receive whatever the starting salary is for teachers in the area where they are sent.



Alex Quigley '99 during his Teach for America assignment in Mississippi

"We're trying to create a program on the scale of the Peace Corps," said Sherry, "and in order for the project to work, we need real quality people and we need to create an image of prestige about the program. It needs to be taken very seriously."

WINTER 1997 | COLBY MAGAZINE

With Ludy's Death, an Era Ends

Less than a year after the death of his brother, "Pacy" '27, Lewis "Ludy" Levine '21, beloved Colby supporter and well-known Waterville clothier for 50 years, died September 30 in Waterville. He was 98 years old.

He was born Nov. 30, 1898, to William and Sarah Levine in the same house on Ticonic Street in Waterville where he lived all but the last few months of his life. He graduated from Waterville High School and was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity at Colby.

Along with Pacy and his nephew



Pacy Levine '27 and Ludy Levine '21

published in 1996 that the store "never lost a dime" because of its practice of extending credit to students until they graduated and had jobs. Many students finished their education at Colby because of quiet financial assistance from the Levine brothers.

Howard Miller '40, Levine operated a downtown Waterville clothing store from 1946 until 1996. He was as well known for his generosity to Colby students as for his considerable achievements as a businessman. He told *The Boston Globe* in an article

1997

A More Perfect Union:

Honoring President Cotter was easier than keeping Cotter Union a secret

"As everybody around here knows," said Colby board chair Lawrence Pugh '56, "it is usually not a good idea to surprise Bill Cotter." But surprised Cotter was, on Friday, May 23, when Pugh announced the board's unanimous decision to rename the Student Union for him. The ceremony was, for many on the campus, the highlight of Commencement Weekend.

Nearly a year ago, Pugh said, ballots were distributed to the trustees. Then the real world began: keeping a secret, for all that time, from Bill and Linda Cotter.

The Cotters' attention to detail and ability to detect anomalies are legendary at Mayflower Hill. None of the half dozen Colby administrators who knew about the plan dared, even in private, to refer to it as anything except "Project X," and an elaborate plot, full of red herrings, was devised to explain the few changes in Friday's normal schedule. Dean of the College Earl Smith was so sure that Cotter would twig to things that he wouldn't allow the Cotters children, Deborah, David and Elizabeth, and other family members and friends who had been invited, to arrive on campus in their own cars. Instead, they were picked up off campus, driven in a van to Lorimer Chapel by Karen Bourassa, Colby's scheduling and facilities manager, and hidden until the ceremony began. Even then Smith fretted that Cotter would see the van.

—Colby Magazine



Celebrating the naming of Cotter Union, including surprising the namesake



The Paul J. Schupf Wing for the Works of Alex Katz

An Eye for Beauty

At the time of the Maine exhibition, Professor James Carpenter was serving as the museum's director while also teaching art history. Three years later, however, in 1966, Carpenter would hire young Hugh Gourley away from Rhode Island School of Design to become the first full-time director of the museum of art.

"One of the appeals of the

1991

job at Colby," Gourley says 25 years later, "was that I felt there was an enormous chance to build something here. I just felt that it would be a wonderful experience to be involved with something young with a great potential for growth."

—Colby Alumnus

AUGUST 1991

PACKING PARENTS:

If bringing TV, a VCR is recommended

The Colby Parents Handbook is one of the most complete guides of its kind, a virtual almanac of useful information. But no publication can cover every base, so last spring Jennifer Scott '91 surveyed students with an eye towards supplementing the handbook. Based on her findings, here are a few further hints for parents and students just in time for the coming academic year:

Remember the essentials. Pack extension cords, an alarm clock, more hangers than you think you'll need, multi-socket electrical outlets, a lamp and stackable and space-saving storage units. Those are essential. Optional items to consider include oversized pillows, a hot pot, an electrical blanket, and an area rug.

TV or no TV? Since the campus is not wired for cable, televisions don't pick up too many channels, but anyone planning to bring a small TV might consider packing a VCR for movie rentals. A good stereo is probably a better investment.

—Colby Alumnus



Exceedingly good: defying expectations, Colby's basketball teams won and won

Although most men's basketball teams would consider 20 wins a historic season, at Colby it has practically become the standard. Last season's dip to 16-11 and the loss of All-American David Stephens '96 to graduation might have signaled that Colby fans should lower their sights a bit. No need. Led by a corps of unseasoned but talented upperclassmen, the Mules returned to prominence, compiling a 10-5 record and a top-10 national standing.

John Hebert, a senior from Van Buren, Maine, was the only returning player with any significant experience, and he needed someone to help take charge. Enter Andrew Black, a 6-foot, 8-inch senior center from Lincoln, Mass., who was named

First-Team All-Star in NESCAC

and Player of the Year by the Maine Coaches and Writers Association. With Black scoring inside—he averaged 18.4 points and 10.4 rebounds per game—and Hebert hitting three-pointers from outside, the Mules

1997



Men's basketball coach Dick Whitmore exhorts his players. The 1997 team dispelled doubts and was ranked in the top 10 nationally.

surprised several early season opponents and kept right on winning.

"Andy Black enjoyed a fantastic senior year in which he led by example, met the challenge of every man he faced and excelled under pressure," said head coach Dick Whitmore, who was named Coach of the Year for the fifth time by the Maine Coaches and Writers Association.

—Colby Alumnus

Qiam Amiry Now Ponders Afghanistan's Troubles From Afar

Sitting cross-legged on his bed like a rail-thin Buddha, Qiamuddin Amiry '09 searches the air above his head for the words to explain his life before Colby. He is used to searching. Just four years ago, he spent his nights wearing a bulletproof vest, patrolling the streets of Kabul.

As a translator for British special forces, Amiry spent his nights with soldiers who maintained security on the war-torn streets of his home city.

He worked the night shift with the military so he could attend classes during the day and teach English in the late afternoon. "At the time, I never thought what I was doing was unusual for a sixteen-year-old kid," Amiry said.

... At Colby, Amiry is far from the din and danger

FALL 2006

of his former world. He is now able to concentrate on his studies in philosophy and government. The former child laborer now has a work-study job behind the main desk at the Olin Science Library.

However, as Amiry settled into life at Colby, he remained aware of the world beyond Mayflower Hill. Flanked by charcoal sketches he drew of Martin Luther King Jr., Mahatma Gandhi, and Abraham Lincoln (later replaced by his drawings of Muhammad Ali and a Hazara), Amiry said he hopes his education at Colby will enable him to attend graduate school and ultimately to work for the betterment of his country.

It's a formidable goal. —*Colby Magazine*

Changing Campus: Diamond Building and Athletics

FALL 2010



DIAMOND

In the Diamond Building, students are taking advantage of new spaces and opportunities. The state-of-the-art GIS (Geographic Information Systems) lab allows students from disciplines ranging from economics to Jewish studies to use mapping technology to analyze data. Already, environmental studies majors have said they believe they got their first jobs out of Colby because of the skills learned there.

Diamond has also provided the space to facilitate student-faculty relationships. "We've now got physical spaces for these students to work in close proximity to their mentoring faculty," said Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs and Associate Dean of Faculty Michael Donihue '79.

ATHLETICS

From the perspective of today's Colby, it seems almost quaint: lacrosse teams practicing indoors, field hockey team playing on a field that had to be mown, the football team running drills on a practice field that, during dry spells, turned hard as concrete, its chalked yard markers erased by pounding cleats. "The thirty-five yard line used to be the oak tree," said head football coach Ed Mestieri. "It isn't anymore."

Colby athletics leapt to the forefront of sports-facility technology during



the Reaching the World campaign with construction of the Harold Alfond Stadium, featuring a FieldTurf surface (used in the National Football League) and full stadium lighting, and with the Bill Alfond Field, one of the first synthetic turf fields in NESCAC.

With Bill Alfond Field, a gleaming facility opened in 2004, lacrosse and field hockey teams were no longer at the mercy of the weather. Games could be played under the lights, which shined like a beacon across Mayflower Hill.

—*Colby Magazine*

WINTER 2011 | COLBY MAGAZINE

CELEBRATING CHARLIE BASSETT

I know my memory of students past is fading and you might not remember each one of us, but ***please know this is just one story of how you made a difference at Colby. You are one of the most loved, honored, adored, and respected people I know.*** I feel truly grateful to have known you and to have learned from you. You will be in my heart always!

All my love,
Liz Helft Darby '91



American Studies Professor Charlie Bassett teaching on the steps of Miller Library

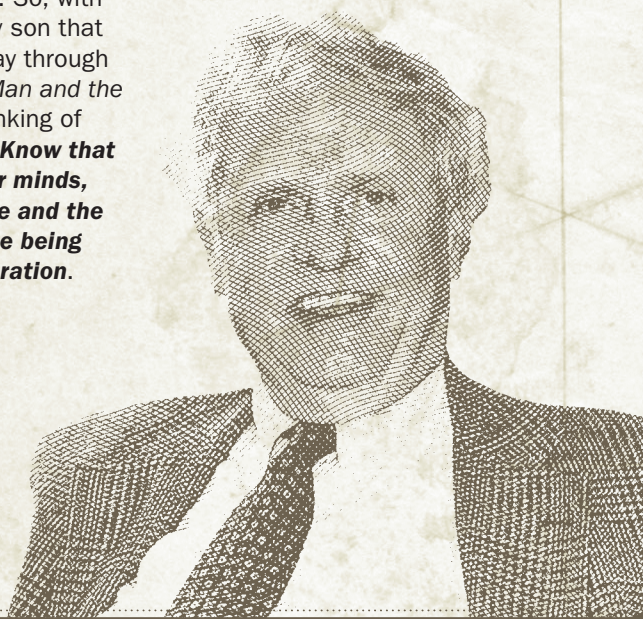
My older son recently brought home a fabulous reading list for college-bound students—he's a bit daunted by the list. I, on the other hand, having read many of them at Colby, am thrilled. I can hear your voice urging us to understand, to make connections, to think critically. So, with great anticipation, I've told my son that I will join him in reading his way through the list. We started with *Old Man and the Sea*. So ... know that I am thinking of you, as are legions of others. ***Know that your voice is still strong in our minds, and that your love of literature and the perspectives you taught us are being passed along to another generation.***

Kimberly Hokanson '81

I wouldn't have written anything memorable, nor did my hand ever shoot up to share an insight, but I never missed a class, and through

the last 24 years that I've taught high school English, ***I've tried to live by your example. Though I wouldn't flatter myself to say I've succeeded, I know I've been on the right track for having tried to follow that star.***

Ted Goodrich '85



SPRING 2013 | COLBY MAGAZINE

Lunder Collection Tells Our Story

"They not only found great paintings and examples of the artists' work but also works that stand out for the bigger moments in the overall story of the country," said the Smithsonian's Elizabeth Broun. "It's a spectacular broad view of all the best artists in America and what they tell us about how we became the country we are today."

Broun, who has known the Lunders for years, describes them as "modest people who aren't seeking any benefits for themselves." Rather, she said, everything they do is intended to benefit Colby and the state.



Members of the Lunder and Alfond families gather for the opening of the Alfond-Lunder Family Pavilion on July 13.

PHOTO BY DENNIS AND DIANA GRIGGS

FEB. 27, 2013 | LORIMER CHAPEL

Bicentennial Message: Colby Must Resist Complacency

Our greatest risk is complacency. Against the background of our history, characterized for so long by scarcity and relentless adversity, the sources of that complacency are not hard to see. The permanent resources of the College have increased dramatically in the last several decades, and we live in a fundamentally different financial universe than our predecessors of even three or four decades ago. We enjoy unprecedented demand for the experience we provide, and the quality of the student body improves with every passing year. Our national and international reputation is enviable and growing, and we have a proud and loyal and engaged alumni body, 26,000 strong, that is willing to give of its wealth and talents to make the College a better place.

But we must not give in to complacency. And so I ask us to think again of Daniel Merrill, sitting in a pool of candlelight in a small, cold room in Boston, writing to his wife on the night of February 25th, 1813, the entire history of the College still before him. Imagine with me the intensity of commitment, the sense of urgency, the courage and the faith that inspired him and so many others in our history to imagine the future and then to make it appear, against so many odds.

It is this relentless passion for an idea that we must attempt to recall and to model in the future. If we do, then there is no challenge that will be beyond our capacity to resolve. And as we do so, we will be mindful of the fact that we have a resource that Daniel Merrill and his colleagues did not have—the extended Colby community of students and faculty and staff, of alumni, parents, and friends, all pulling on the same rope. It was an earlier version of that same community that President Champlin had in mind when he closed his 50th anniversary address with an emotional appeal to “the labors and contributions of the wise and the good.” One hundred and fifty years later, the presence of that community, so clearly visible



PHOTO BY FRED FIELD

President William D. Adams speaks at the bicentennial celebration, Oct. 19, 2012, along with Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Doris Kearns Goodwin '64.

here tonight, should give us confidence and inspire us.

In 1936 President Franklin W. Johnson, the architect of Colby's move to Mayflower Hill, wrote a short article in the *Colby Alumnus* following his attendance at Harvard's tercentenary. He concluded that piece by evoking this very moment and the broader Colby community gathered around it. He wrote:

Last Sunday evening, we had a picnic supper for our Freshmen on Mayflower Hill, followed by a vesper service as the sun went down. And in imagination I pictured the bicentennial of our College, which none of us will attend, when thousands of Colby men and women,

now unborn, will gather to recount the achievements of the past and to honor the memory of the many who have made possible the Colby which then will be.

Just as President Franklin imagined, we have indeed gathered and remembered and honored, as another generation of Colby men and women will do 100 years from now. There will be much to talk about, I know. In the meantime, there is much to do. “The future is not some place we are going to,” a former teacher of mine liked to say, “it is something we are making.” Thank you for your contributions to the work of the College and to the future we are making together.

—President William D. Adams